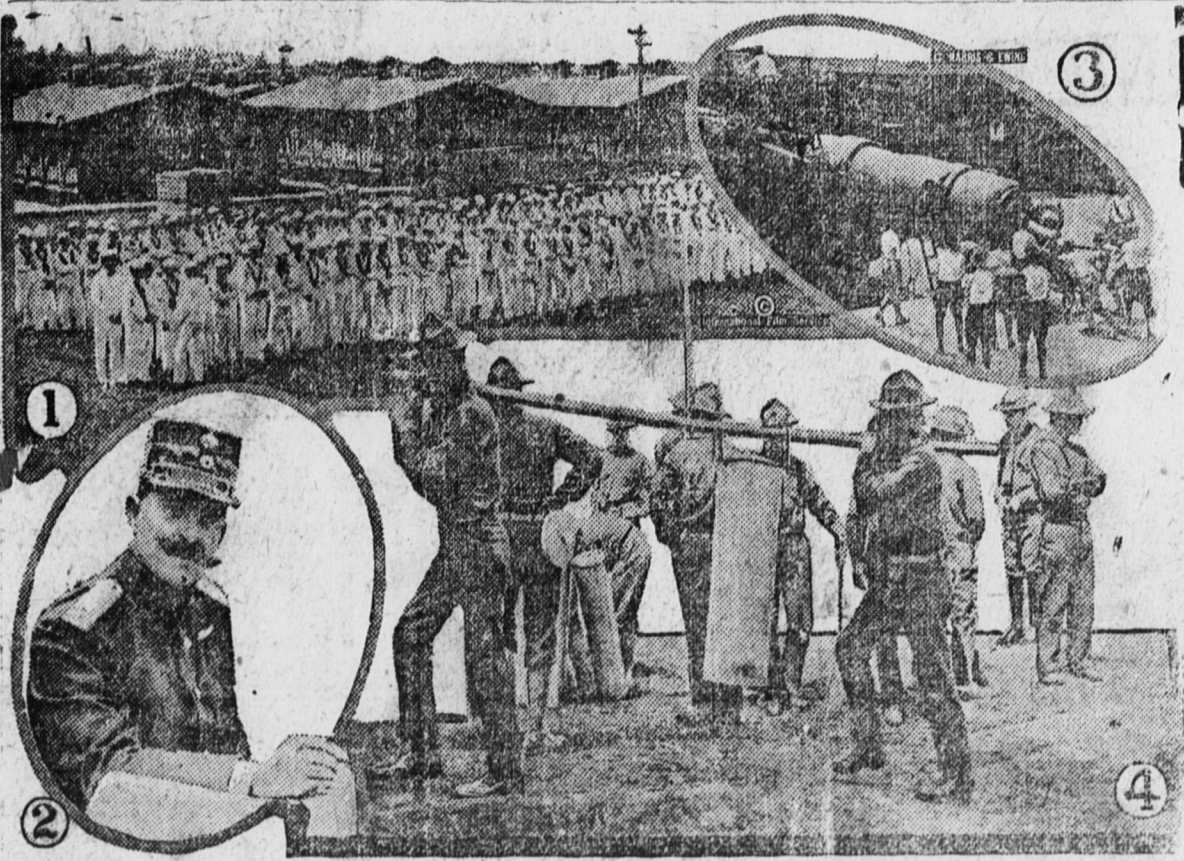


LICKING VALLEY COURIER.

VOLUME 8. NO. 12.

WEST LIBERTY, MORGAN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1917.

WHOLE NUMBER 376.



1—Soldiers lined up on the grounds of Camp Hingham, the recently opened naval training camp near Boston. 2—General Christodoulos, commander of the Greek armies that are acting in conjunction with the allies. 3—Loading a 12-inch disappearing gun in one of America's coast forts. 4—American soldiers in camp in France carrying water in huge cans.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

British, French and Italians Crush Teuton Legions at the Same Time.

FIERCEST FIGHTING OF WAR

Russia's Military, Economic and Political Troubles Are Disturbing—Pope's Peace Proposals Discussed—President Wilson Regulates the Prices of Coal in America.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Civilians far from the seat of war wondered why the allies did not deliver their smashing blows at the Kaiser at the same time, giving him no opportunity to shift his troops from one front to another, instead of taking turns in hitting him. That is just what they did last week, for British, French and Italian all began offensive that developed into the most furious battles of the war so far. The Anglo-French forces near the Belgian coast vigorously renewed the attacks begun the previous week and pushed forward. The British hurled themselves against the defenses of Lens and forced their way further into the outskirts of that coal center, repelling all counter-attacks. General Petain's men attacked along the Chemin des Dames, and then delivered a series of smashing attacks at the Germans in the Verdun sector, taking the twin summits of Dead Man's hill and other strong positions that the crown prince had held for a year and more. In Alsace there was lively fighting. At the same time the Italians were carrying on a monster offensive against the Austrians along the entire Julian, Isonzo and Carso fronts, from Plava to the sea. The Austrian defenses were leveled by a terrific artillery fire, new crossings of the Isonzo were forced, and German troops advanced considerably on their way to Trieste despite the difficulties of the terrain.

Wednesday the British again attacked fiercely in the Ypres region and after a bloody combat succeeded in taking important positions along the Ypres-Menin road. A little further north, in the blood-soaked Langemarck-Fresenborg sector, they hit the enemy hard in an effort to take the ridge, known as Hill 30, where the Irish made a gallant but losing fight the week before.

Germans Resist Stoutly.

The Germans have massed immense numbers of troops at the points of attack and are resisting desperately and making almost continuous counter-attacks, but up to the time of writing they had been unable to regain any of the lost ground.

All the allied armies took great numbers of prisoners and guns and inflicted terrible losses on their hand-fighting opponents, and they themselves lost many men, for the attacks were delivered with rather less than the usual regard for life. In Flanders and France the tanks played a large part, and on all fronts the aviators were extraordinarily active and bold. The Italians introduced one novelty. When their assaulting troops moved forward they were preceded by a squadron of airplanes forming the first line and using their machine guns on the Austrians at short range.

Disturbing News From Russia.

The week's news from Russia was rather disquieting. Petrograd presented to America and the entente allies a statement indicating that Russia would be unable to continue in the war unless immediate, adequate and continuing assistance were given. She has no intention of making separate peace, but says she cannot keep up the fight unless her associates furnish her at once with materials and provisions. The Russians fear they will be driven

out of Moldavia within three weeks, and last Monday the Germans began an offensive in the Riga region that forced the Slavs back toward that city. At the south end of the line the Roumanians still are making valiant efforts to hold back the invaders. There is no longer any doubt of the bravery of the Russians or of their desire to keep on fighting the common enemy of the world, but it seems that they cannot by themselves surmount the great economic obstacles that confront them.

The governmental troubles of Russia also are approaching a crisis. The extraordinary national council, being about to meet in Moscow, the constitutional Democrats, discontented business men and dismissed generals, gathered there ready to demand radical changes. On the other side stand the cabinet and the Socialist left. In preliminary discussions Prince Troubetzkoi, General Alexieff and Brusiloff and others attacked the cabinet, excepting only Kerensky, and declared the government had fallen into the hands of corrupt men of Petrograd, who think only of their own interests. The Socialist orders that destroyed discipline in the army were bitterly criticized.

As had been foreseen, the pope's peace proposals were received decently by all the belligerent nations, but with more than an undercurrent of skepticism by the allies. No definite reply to them has been made at this writing by any government, but representative speakers of the different parties in Germany all endorsed in general the Vatican plan, and it is believed Berlin may go so far as to offer autonomy to Alsace-Lorraine, which of course would not in any degree satisfy France. Austria, too, as was expected, approves the proposals, but insists any settlement must include the abandonment of Great Britain's naval bases at Gibraltar, Malta and the Suez canal. Can one imagine Great Britain willingly dismantling these guardian posts of the route to her immense domains in the Orient? The vociferous assertions of the German press that the pope's proposals were not inspired by Germany, and the intimations that they really were due to British suggestions can only be considered as more "bunk" and serve to confirm the suspicion that the plan had its inspiration in Teutonic sources.

German Poison Gas in America.

The poison gases emitted by the German press and all the other traitorous agencies in America are not growing noticeably less in amount of virulence, but Uncle Sam is beginning to apply the antidote with considerable vigor. In many cities "soap box" orators are being gathered in by federal agents and several more rabid papers have been denied the use of the mails. The German-American press of the large cities is still too clever to subject itself to that penalty, but if it keeps on its present course doubtless some means will be found to suppress it. Regrettably it must be said that a disgracefully large proportion of the Germans in America—naturalized or not—is proving disloyal to the land of their adoption. This is shown by such instances as the annual picnic of the Schwanenverein in Chicago, where for several days the assembled Germans occupied themselves in denouncing America's entry into the war, abusing the president, sneering at our armed forces and making fun of the draft and the National army. The same thing is going on all over the land, where Teutons get together, but they are preparing to reap a harvest of woe for themselves, for the men of the department of Justice are cognizant of their words and acts. It is comforting to believe that the great mass of German-Americans are truly loyal, but thousands of the more ignorant are led into disloyalty by the falsehoods of German secret agents and by the utterances of the La Follette, the Reeds, the Masons and the William Hale Thompsons for whom all native-born Americans blush.

Former Ambassador Gerard, Secretary of Commerce Redfield, and other prominent men found opportunity last week to denounce bitterly the cowardly, treacherous pro-Germans and pusillanimous pacifists, who are doing all they can to make the world unsafe for democracy.

The threat of the I. W. W. to tie up the industries of the West, including the harvest, if their leaders were not released was met promptly by the arrest of a lot more of the gang, and the great strike fizzled out miserably. No sooner was this trouble passed than the machinists and boilermakers, employed in the Atlantic coast shipyards, were called on to quit. This of course would put a stop to vast amounts of government naval work, and the United States meddlesome got busy at once. Several thousand men stopped work, but most of them either pledged Secretary Daniels that they would not quit, or delayed action until a vote could be taken.

President Cuts Coal Prices.

Having started Mr. Hoover well on the food conservation campaign, President Wilson last week turned to the almost equally pressing coal problem, which for several weeks had been exercising the wits of various state administrations. Having studied the production cost figures supplied him by the trade commission, the president issued an executive order fixing a tentative scale of prices for bituminous coal at the mines in nearly all coal producing districts of the country. These prices in some instances are more than \$1 a ton below the voluntary prices fixed at the conference last June. The scale is subject to change when a method of administering the fuel supplies of the country has been determined and put into operation.

Later in the week the president named Dr. Harry Garfield field administrator, fixed authentic prices for producers and jobbers and set a limit on profits to be made by bituminous wholesalers.

The senate spent most of the week in consideration of the revenue bill. Among other things it increased the finance committee's income tax provisions by a total return to the treasury of \$73,000,000, adopting unanimously the Gerry amendment, which adds \$40,000,000 to the returns from incomes of half a million and over.

Japan's Mission in Washington.

The Imperial Japanese mission was formally received in Washington by Secretary Lansing and other government officials on Wednesday. Its head, Viscount Ishii, made it clear that the mission has come not on a commercial or political errand, but to decide on how the two nations can best co-operate in both a military and an economic sense, in carrying on the war.

The neutral countries of Europe—so called, though no country there is any longer really neutral—are still trying to get around the American embargo that is so painful to their pocketbooks and their stomachs; but the indications are that unless they quit supplying Germany with foodstuffs, their suffering will only increase. Switzerland and Holland, which depend on Germany for coal, have contracted to lend the Kaiser large sums in return for the privilege of continuing to buy their fuel from his country.

Hungary took a real step toward democratization and freedom from German and Austrian influence in the appointment of Dr. Alexander Wekerle as Hungarian premier, to succeed Eszterhazy. The new premier is popular, Democratic, a financial genius and is known to be no friend of Germany. The new nationalist movement in Hungary has attained great strength, and it is said King Charles is in complete harmony with the desires of the nation.

German aviators distinguished themselves last week by another raid on English coast towns in which 11 persons were killed, and by deliberately bombing two French hospitals behind the Verdun lines and then shooting down the doctors and nurses, who were trying to rescue the wounded soldiers from the resulting conflagration. It would seem that the chivalry of aviators is one-sided.

Negro soldiers of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, stationed at Houston, Tex., as guards during the construction of Camp Logan, started a serious race riot, in which a dozen white civilians, police officers and National Guardsmen and a number of negroes were killed, and more than a score wounded. Among the dead was Capt. J. W. Matthews, Battery A, Second Illinois field artillery, who was trying to restore order.

FRANCHISE TAX CASES SETTLED

ILLINOIS CENTRAL MAKES FINAL ADJUSTMENT WITH VALUATION STATE BOARD.

SUITS PENDING FOUR YEARS

New State Tax Commission Has Clean Slate—Assessments in Future To Be Made By That Body and Not By State Heads.

—Frankfort.

All litigation with the four big railroad systems in Kentucky over their franchise assessments, which were raised several hundred per cent in 1912, is done. The Illinois Central, last of the four, has effected a settlement with the State Board of Valuation and Assessment for the six years from 1912 to 1917, inclusive, at an average valuation of \$5,000,000, which is considerably higher than could be made under the ruling of the Federal Courts that the value of railroad property must be equalized with that of property generally in the state at not more than 60 per cent of its fair cash value.

The assessments for 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915 are at the amounts fixed by Judge Cochran, of the District Court. Those for 1912 and 1913 are higher than the last two, because in the 1914 and 1915 cases the road raised the question of bringing in controlled mileage outside the state to reduce Kentucky's proportion of the total valuation. The total value of the road is apportioned to the state in proportion to the ratio the mileage within Kentucky bears to the total mileage within and without the state. When the excessive controlled mileage outside Kentucky was taken into consideration it cut down Kentucky's proportion of the value.

The franchise assessment for 1912 was fixed at \$7,956,797, for 1913 at \$8,161,057, for 1914 and 1915 at \$8,000,000, for 1916 at \$4,457,435, and for 1917 at \$3,400,000. The 1912 assessment was made on the basis of the last half of 1914 and the first half of 1915, the worst year railroads have experienced in a decade. The Illinois Central controlled throughout the litigation that it had no franchise valuation in Kentucky at all.

The settlement wipes the slate clean for the new State Tax Commission, which in the future will make the railroad assessments, a work heretofore done by the Auditor, Secretary of State and Treasurer. It also comes just at the time when former Attorney General M. M. Logan is taking up the chairmanship of the Tax Commission and turning over the legal department to Attorney General Charles H. Moore. Had it not been that at the time the Chesapeake & Ohio and Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific were negotiating settlements, this change in the administration would have been embarrassed by the pendency of these suits, in which Gen. Logan had been participating for four years.

Asks Recovery of Land.

William L. Bramblett, of Carlisle, administrator of the estate of G. W. Bramblett, brought suit in the Federal Court here against the Stearns Coal & Lumber Co. of Michigan; the Kentucky Coal Lands Co. of New York, and the Inter-Mountain Coal & Lumber Co. of West Virginia, for possession of 20,000 acres of land on Grassy Creek in Harlan and Leslie counties, and for \$250,000 damages for alleged unlawful occupancy of the land, to which he claims title.

Stanley Pardons Convicts.

Gov. Stanley has pardoned Cleveland Logsdon, of Jefferson county, convicted in November, 1916, of false swearing and sentenced to the penitentiary from two to five years. A pardon also was given to George (Bub) Gilliland, of Daviess county, convicted for robbery and sentenced to the penitentiary from one to ten years. Gilliland is alleged to have stolen \$340 from Let Wallace, a farmer of Daviess county.

Alternate Will Report.

Robert Gardner, 123 East Campbell street, one of the forty-eight alternates for the second camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, has been notified to report for duty.

Extradition Asked For Upton.

A requisition was issued on the Governor of Indiana for the extradition of Albert Upton, wanted in Bullitt county on a charge of grand larceny.

Boards Meet in Louisville.

The State Board of Agriculture and the State Livestock Sanitary Board held a meeting in Louisville last Friday.

Corn Reduces Tobacco Acreage.

Franklin county's production of tobacco is noticeable short in acreage this year, County Agent R. L. Warren said. Farmers generally over the county put in an unusual acreage of corn at the Government's suggestion.

Coal Rates Before Commission.

E. D. Clark, of Franklin, has filed complaint before the State Railroad Commission against the Louisville & Nashville, alleging that coal rates of \$1.35 from Brevier, Ky., and \$1.70 from LaFollette, Tenn., are excessive.

MORTAL DANGER FACED BY RUSSIA

REVEALED AT NATIONAL CONFERENCE—ATTACKS ON GOVERNMENT WILL BE REPRESSION

With "Blood and Iron," Says Young Premier—Chains of Despotism Are Forged By Soldiers Who Refuse To Defend Country, He Declares.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Moscow.—Russia is passing through a period of mortal danger, Premier Kerensky told the National Conference, which assembled in Moscow to consider the present situation of the country and plans for a new National Government. He declared that any attempt to take advantage of the conference for an attack on the national power, as embodied in the Provisional Government, would be repressed pitilessly "with blood and iron." The conference was opened with the Premier's speech. Representatives of important political, economic, commercial and scientific organizations and persons prominent in public life are in attendance.

"Those who think the moment has come to overthrow the revolutionary power with bayonets are making a mistake," said M. Kerensky. "Let them take care, for our authority is supported by the boundless confidence of the people and by millions of soldiers who are defending us against the German invasion. The Provisional Government is convinced that all of you who have come here will forget everything except your duty toward your country and the revolution. The Government believes it can tell the truth, not only to our friends, but also to our enemies—those who are destroying our troops and those among us who are waiting for the moment when they may be able to raise their heads and pounce upon the free Russian people."

Italians Going Right Ahead.

London.—Crashing ahead, in spite of powerful Austrian resistance and in the face of strong counter attacks, the Italians troops on the Isonzo front and on the Carso captured a vast area, and increased the number of prisoners to 600 officers and 23,000 men. A great amount of booty also has fallen into the hands of General Cadorna's forces. The official war report, sent from Rome, follows: "The battle is beginning to reveal itself in its vastness. The action north of Gorizia, from August 19 onward, may be epitomized as follows: The gallant troops of the second army, after having thrown 14 bridges across the Isonzo under the fire of the enemy, passed over the river on the night of August 18-19 and proceeded to attack the Bainsizza plateau."

Distress in Turkey Is Extreme.

Sebastopol, Russia.—A new party of Turkish seamen, who were taken prisoners when their coast-trade sailing vessels were sunk by the Russians in Anatolian waters recently, has arrived here. They state that extreme distress prevails in Turkey. Some of them told of heartrending scenes, illustrating the misery due to the shortage of food and supplies. The widespread feeling against Germany is growing from day to day, according to the Turkish prisoners. They also tell of many demonstrations throughout Turkey in behalf of the immediate cessation of the war.

Soldier Dies In Flames.

Plattsburg, N. Y.—One soldier of the First Field Artillery, New York, was killed, two others were seriously injured, 15 were overcome by smoke and many others were cut and bruised while fighting a fire that destroyed several of the cottages at the Catholic Summer School of America, at Cliff Haven, near here. The property loss was estimated at \$50,000.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Flour, Hay and Grain.
Flour—Winter patents \$10.50@11.10, winter fancy \$10@10.50, winter family \$9.50@10, winter extras \$8.50@9, low grade \$8@8.50.

Corn—No. 1 white \$1.92, No. 1 yellow \$1.80@1.85, No. 1 mixed \$1.80@1.85, white ear \$1.80@1.85.
Hay—No. 1 timothy \$19@19.50, No. 2 \$18.50@19, No. 3 \$18@18.50, No. 1 clover mixed \$18.50@19, No. 2 \$18@18.50, No. 1 clover \$17.50, No. 2 \$17.
Oats—New No. 2 white \$8, standard white \$8 1/2@8.75, No. 3 white \$8 1/2@8.60, No. 2 mixed \$8@8.40, No. 3 mixed \$1@8.20, No. 4 mixed \$8@8.10.

Wheat—Quotations on new: No. 1 red \$2.19, No. 2 red \$2.17@2.18, No. 3 red \$2.12@2.16, No. 4 red \$2.09@2.12.
Butter, Eggs and Poultry.
Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 42 1/2c, centralized creamery extras 40c, 35c, 34c, seconds 27c.

Eggs—Prime firsts 37c, firsts 35 1/2c, ordinary firsts 31 1/2c, seconds 27c.
Live Poultry—Broilers, 2 lbs and over, 27c; 1 1/2 lb and over, 26c, under 1 1/2 lb, 25c; fowls, 3 1/2 lbs and over, 22c; under 3 1/2 lbs, 22c; roosters, 15c.
Live Stock.
Cattle—Shippers \$9@12, butcher steers, extra \$10.25@11.25, good to choice \$9@10, common to fair \$6.50@8.75; heifers, extra \$8.75@9.50, good to choice \$8@8.50, common to fair \$5.50@7.50; cows, extra \$8@8.75, good to choice \$7@7.75.
Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$17.20@17.25, good to choice packers and butchers \$17@17.25, mixed packers \$16.25@17, stags \$11@13.50, common to choice heavy fat sows \$12@14.50, light shippers \$16@16.75.

Sheep—Extra \$8.50@9, good to choice \$6.50@8.50, common to fair \$3@5.50.

Kentucky News Cullings

An epitome of most important events transpiring in state.

Lexington.—First Lieutenant Clay

Judson, of Lexington, Ky., is appointed an assistant instructor for the camp to be held at Ft. Sheridan, Illinois.

Lexington.—The Cumberland Pipe Line Co., one of the largest organizations handling the oil supply of the Kentucky fields, will on September 4 increase its capital stock from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000, according to the announcement made here by H. B. Robinson, vice president and chief engineer.

Pineville.—Announcement was made by several of the larger coal operators in Pineville territory that the companies proposed to resume operations and employ non-union labor. Strike-breakers are here in large numbers, and are being escorted by armed guards to and from their boarding places.

Louisville.—Judge Walter P. Lincoln granted a writ of mandamus, ordering the State Board of Accountancy to award a certificate to J. W. R. Bradford, an accountant, of Covington. He holds that the board exceeded its authority in refusing to award Bradford a certificate entitling him to practice in Kentucky.

Carlisle.—The Nicholas County Board of Exemption report examination of 121 men the past week. Twenty-four men were accepted, and twenty-seven rejected on physical examination. Sixty-one of the ninety-four accepted claimed exemption, and the board has already begun to pass on these claims.

Paris.—A call for 150 more men to fill Bourbon county's quota of 138 men for the national army has been made by the local exemption board. This action was necessary on account of the large number who have pleaded exemption. Only forty-five who have passed the physical examination have waived exemption.

Hopkinsville.—Announcement has been made by Theodore R. Troendle, of this city, president and treasurer, that the Karlsbad Hotel Company of America will immediately begin the erection of a \$3,000,000 eight-story hotel of 1,049 rooms at Dawson Springs. The company was organized with a capital stock of \$5,000,000.

Hazard.—Eight persons were brought into court here last week before County Judge Duff, when he began an investigation into the murder of John Baker here last week. Three were discharged, but Eugene Manuel, Bud Couch, Nannie Wooten, Reuben Wooten and John Radloff were held, pending further examination.

Louisville.—Suit has just been filed here, contesting the will of Charles P. Moorman, distiller and capitalist, of Louisville, who died last winter, leaving an estate valued at close to \$5,500,000. The action was taken in the name of Nicholas Dosker, a Louisville attorney, as the nearest friend of Mr. Moorman's 18-year-old grandchild, Miss Lily Moorman.

Louisville.—It was announced that the will of Mrs. R. W. Bingham will be probated officially in the Jefferson County Court within a week. The original will already has been probated in Florida, but the codicil bequeathing \$5,000,000 to Judge Bingham can not be made a matter of record until the original will or a certified copy has been probated here.

Maysville.—Local committees are busy making the final arrangements for the fifty-first annual state Sunday-school convention, which will be held in this city on October 16, 17 and 18. There are 4,225 Sunday-schools in Kentucky, and it is estimated that 5,000 visitors will attend. The general secretary, the Rev. George A. Joplin, of Louisville, announces that the Executive Committee has taken as the theme for the convention "Christian Education for All."

Middlesboro.—The fact with a general strike on the coal situation grew more intense by the price-fixing by the Government. The Kentucky rate is reported to be \$1.95 and the Jellico rate \$2.40, and it is declared by a great many that this district will take the Jellico rate, while others say that the Middlesboro district is in the \$1.95 rate, and if that be the case some operators will turn their properties over to the Government.

Paducah.—Contractor L. R. Figg, of Louisville, who has the contract for all of the roads to be improved in McCracken county with the \$200,000 bond issue, has started work with a large force of men and many teams.

Shelbyville.—Jubal Snyder, who shot and dangerously wounded James Crafton, a well-to-do farmer and trader, in Spencer county last week, came here and surrendered to Jailer D. F. Wiese. He was armed with a double-barrel shotgun and a revolver, both loaded.

Department of Education

Frankfort, Ky.

August 16, 1917.

Dear Superintendent:
We have received numerous letters from teachers and superintendents who were puzzled as to whether the report of the teacher, in the absence of an official census for this year, should be based upon the school census of last year, or whether the last year's census should be revised. We are writing this letter of instruction, to make sure that a uniform plan is followed in all counties.

It is not the purpose of the law that the increase or decrease shown by the census estimate sent you from this office shall be prorated among the various sub-districts and the resulting census used by the teachers as the basis for their reports. Since the teachers are paid a bonus in salary upon securing a certain percentage of attendance, based upon the census, it is important that the census used by the teacher be an accurate census.

You will please instruct your teachers to make out correct census lists on their record books, by referring to the last year's census of the district and deducting therefrom all who have moved from the district or who have passed the age of 20; and adding to the census of last year all those of a school age who have moved into the district and all who have come within the school age since the census of April, 1916.

We wish to urge that you transmit these instructions to your teachers and see that they are uniformly followed.

There is another point along this line which may not be clear to you: Where the classification of a sub-district is doubtful, due to the absence of an official census, we are advising that the County Board of Education classify such district in accordance with what is in their best judgment the true census of the district.

Very truly yours,
V. O. GILBERT,
Superintendent.

School Term Begins.

The West Liberty Graded and High School opened Monday. In order to secure the presence of as many of the patrons as possible the opening exercises were held in the evening, and all of the patrons were there. The auditorium was filled and great interest seemed to prevail.

The opening was an informal, get-together meeting. On the platform the faculty composed of C. W. Craft, Principal; Miss Carrie Blair, Assistant; Willie Elam, Grammar Department; Miss Lula Walsh, Intermediate; Mrs. Nancy Turner, Primary, and Mrs. Katherine Daniel, Music, were lined up.

Prof. Craft gave a short talk outlining the aims of the school and he was followed by the teachers along the same lines. Talks were given by Elders A. O. Allison, C. M. Summers and Dr. Daniel Baldwin, Messrs. John B. Phipps, L. Y. Redwine, L. T. Hovernale and C. A. Franklin. Dr. W. H. Wheeler on behalf of the trustees made a short talk.

The regular work of the school began Tuesday with a big enrollment, and everything points to a splendid term.

Killing in Magoffin.

Richard Lykins, about 50 years old, and his son Green, were shot from ambush and killed near their home on Johnson Fork late Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 22.

The two men had been working on a school house and were on their way home when the killing occurred.

The elder man was killed instantly; the younger lived about ten minutes. If there is any clue to the identity of the assassins it has not yet been made public.

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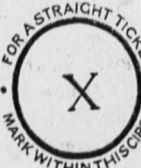
All communications should be addressed to the Editor.

H. G. COTTLE, Editor.

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DEMOCRATIC TICKET.



For State Senator
DR. J. D. WHITEAKER,
For Representative
LUTHER PIERATT,
For County Judge
J. H. SEBASTIAN,
For County Attorney
H. C. ROSE,
For County Court Clerk
REN F. NICKELL,
For County Superintendent
BERNARD E. WHITT,
For Sheriff
CHARLES P. HENRY,
For Jailor
G. W. STACY,
For Assessor
D. H. DAWSON.

Justices of the Peace: 1st district, Ed Day; 2nd district, R. L. Motley; 3d district, E. W. Day; 4th district, J. F. Lpkins; 5th district, V. P. Haney; 6th district, L. C. Templeton; 7th district, W. V. Smith; 8th district, Lewis Morgan.

Old men are wise men, sometimes. But young ones, always.

No, it isn't at all necessary for a woman to be a "high flier" to make a good aviator.

A moralizer says that overeating kills more men than over work. Show us where, please.

There is, however, some satisfaction in knowing that when our shoes wear out we'll be on our feet again.

Yes, we want the world safe for democracy. But, most important of all, we want it safe for ourselves.

A CONTRAST.

Larue county's (Kentucky) quota in the selective draft was 132. When the first call was made 132 men presented themselves before the board for examination, every man was found to be physically fit for military service and not one claimed exemption.

Morgan county's quota is 139. Up to this date (Aug. 24) more than 100 men have passed the physical test and less than 10 have failed to claim exemption from service.

We doubt if Larue county's record for patriotism can be equaled in the United States, and doubt if Morgan county's record for claiming exemption can be equaled or, at least surpassed, in the entire country.

BLAZING THE WRONG TRAIL.

One of the leading farm journals of the South is authority for the statement that in the rural high schools of North Carolina seven thousand children are studying Latin while only seven hundred are studying agriculture.

The significance of these figures are not grasped until we learn that of the pupils attending high school in this country not more than one per cent ever reach the college or university.

When we assimilate the further fact that the high schools do not and can not impart a working knowledge of the Latin language, we begin to appreciate the utter foolishness of an educational system that forces upon children the study of a dead language from which not one in 7,000 will ever benefit.

The above figures may vary in other states—we hope they do. But they serve to call forcibly to our attention a glaring fault in the school system of the United States.

Any system that requires boys and girls (who in many cases can ill afford the time and means to attend even a high school) to waste from a fifth to a quarter of their school life on a study that will never benefit them in life's struggle, is not a blunder—it is a CRIME.

Consider again. Of the 7,000 studying Latin there are only 700 studying agriculture. These figures may also vary in other states, but still any one familiar with the school system of this country knows that the proportion of our rural boys and girls who secure a competent education in agriculture is lamentably small.

And what is the conclusion? Why, that we are wedded in our schools to a fossilized, petrified and antiquated system that ordains that in order to acquire an "education" one must be conversant with a language that is so everlastingly dead it has not been generally spoken on earth in the last thousand years. And this while the crying, burning needs of the hour are sidetracked as of minor importance.

It is time for the rural population of our country to arise in their might and DEMAND that the schools cease educating their children away from the farm.

The professions are overcrowded, and the trades are in even worse condition. The farmer's job is the only one in this land that promises a career without the paralyzing competition to be met in other lines. Yet instead of being trained for efficiency in this great calling our youths are compelled to fritter away their time on a course of study that, to be in any sense beneficial, must be followed through the college or university—which the very smallest per cent of them ever reach.

The day of the antiquarian, the dreamer, the mummy, is past in this country. The age demands ACTION, and the mind that is not trained to it in capital letters is doomed to be left at the starting wire.

SCISSORS & PASTE

Good Things Clipped from
Our Exchanges with an
Occasional Comment
By the Editor.

Beyond the Mill.

(The last poem written by Ion B. Nall
before his death at Jacksonville, Fla.)

While I slumber necromancy
Often to my mood doth yield,
When some dream of idle fancy
Of my childhood is revealed;
Then I seem to see a miller
And his mill of long ago,
With its drapery of willow
Tippling in the stream below,
Where the seething, surging wa-
ter
Dashes madly all around
Mid a rhythmic clack and clatter
As the pearly grist is ground.
Now the toilers in the tillage
Come to cast for perch and
pike—
And the anglers of the village
Feel the rapture of a "Strike"—
Lovers leave the lanes of wooing,
Preachers close the half-said
prayer,

Eager lawers stop their suing
While the fish are biting there,
And I see the mill-boy coming
On his shag, mistrusting mare,
As I listen to the humming
And the miller's plaintive air.

Hist, my soul! That dusty toiler
Never more shall ply his skill!
Nevermore shall bare his shoulder
To the burdens of the mill!
Down the stream of countless
ages

Time and man alike are borne,
Where the torrent frets and rages
Man's engulfed but time slips
on.

Yet we must not call this dying,
'Tis but human destiny,
Pressing forward and defying
Time until the judgment day.
Onward we shall drift and ever,
'Till some Charon-lifted oar,
Tipping moonlit waves of silver,
Pilots to the silent shore!

But beyond the mill, my faith is,
All unvexed the river flows,
And eternity effaces
Dread Apollyon's threat'ned
woes.

On its tide is proudly carried
Hope of everlasting life,
While beneath its wave lies
buried

Every source of earthly strife.
There no restless billows revel,
There the death-toll wheel is
staid,

There no water seeks a level,
For the debt of man is paid.
Peace unfurls her snowy em-
blems,

Joy attunes and strikes her lyre,
And resounds a glorious anthem,
Sung by hosts of angels there!
—Courier-Journal of July 22.

A Soldier.

I have done my bit on the rail-
road,
O, I wish I were back again (?),
Where the people are so kind and
benevolent—

Where you find them always the
same.
Now, I am eating the food of a
soldier—

Hard tack and "mulgling" stew,
Bacon and beans and a touch of
"greens,"

O God, they are scarce and few.

I have eaten the dirt of Texas,
I have drunk of the Rio Grande,
I have hiked through the rough
and stood all the tough

In that terrible heat and sand.
I dislike the name of Texas,
I hate the Rio Grande,

I hope I'll never see that place
again.

O why did God make such a land?

I am doing my duty as a soldier;
No chance to beat or shirk.
The duty of a soldier is little
But believe me, it's some work.

I have done the camp at cotton,
At Ft. Bliss and Leon, too.

I hiked by La Cruces
And the Southern Land all thru.

I have carried a pack thru the
jungles

Until it almost cut to the blood;
I have sultried and lay in the
slimy clay

And hiked through the doby mud.

I am still following the flag of
my country,

In khaki and plain O. D.,
I am willing to go back to the
border,

Or follow it far over the sea.

—D. J. WALTERS.

Don't always be knocking. It
makes people regard you as the
nuisance you are.

HELLO!
MR. FARMER,
HELLO!

This is "Reason"
Speaking to You!

Over Long Distance and Short
Distance, by Cable, by Wireless,
and every other way.

I, (Reason) am a Patriarch,
and am able to tell you some-
thing that will do you good if
you will listen.

You are getting more money
for your products than you ever
got before in your life, and
you are going to continue to
get good prices for at least
ten years, if not for all time
to come. Then why don't you
build GOOD ROADS over which to
haul your produce to market?

Don't you know that you are
losing about one-fourth of
your profits hauling your pro-
duce over bad roads?

If you could haul 4,000 lbs
ten miles and return as quick-
ly and with more ease than you
now haul 2,000 lbs wouldn't
you save a day's work for your-
self and team?

Study over this question
and try to figure it out, and
if your deductions are worth
publishing send them to the
Courier and it will give them
to the public.

I will address you again on
the same subject in the near
future.

Yours truly,

Reason.

"The Home of Good Goods."

My goods are selected with the idea paramount of giving
the best values for the least money possible.

Staple and Fancy Groceries
Fruits, Candies and Nuts

A Complete Line of Gents' Furnishings
Made-to-order Tailoring.

SANITARY SODA FOUNTAIN
Hot Drinks and Cold Drinks in Season.

My Prices are as Low as Best Quality
Permit, and I appreciate your trade.

D. R. KEETON

We will pay
Your 1918
County & State Taxes

On what Money you have
on deposit in this Bank
Sept. 1, 1917.

Under the new State Ta Laws the
Banks are given the right to charge the
taxes to the accounts, but in our appreci-
ation of your business, we will pay the tax.

On money you have not in bank the
law requires you to list it with the assessor
and you will be required to pay the taxes
on this money not in bank at the regular
tax rate.

Deposit what money you have in this
Bank before Sept. 1 and we will pay the
taxes.

COMMERCIAL BANK,
West Liberty, Ky.

Capital Stock and Surplus \$20,000
S. R. COLLIER, President. EDGAR COCHRHAM, Ass't Cashier.
W. M. GARDNER, Vice-Pres. T. J. ELAM, Director.
W. D. ARCHIBALD, Cashier.

Store Department
Kentucky Block Cannel Coal Co.
CANNEL CITY, KY.

Will be pleased to supply merchants with
Flour, Salt, Oil, Mill Feed, Blast-
ing Powder, Etc.

We have just received a complete and attractive line of
Ladies and Misses Winter Coats,
Rugs, Carpets, Linoleums, etc.

We have the best FARM WAGON to be had.

Give us a call.

JOE F. REID, Manager.

Advertising in the Courier brings good results.

The Sore Head in History.

The sore head has not been fully
appreciated by students of human af-
airs. It even exceeds the love of gain
in goading men to action, and it has
helped greatly in the elevation of Prus-
sia. At the end of the Napoleonic
struggle the governing group in Prus-
sia sat down and reasoned with itself
somewhat after this fashion: Some
day we must defeat France, and thus
clear our good name and settle old
scores. To do this we must have an
army of strong, efficient men, with
plenty of supplies. To get these things
we must educate every boy so that he
can utilize his powers to the utmost;
we must promote science to get indus-
try, and then promote industry to get
the supplies. There is the key to the
last hundreds years of Prussian his-
tory.—J. Russell Smith in Century.

Harsh Cure.
Hubby (at breakfast)—I've got a bad
head this morning. Wife—I'm sorry.
Dear. I do hope you'll be able to shake
it off.—Boston Transcript.

Winchester Bank,
WINCHESTER, KY

Capital \$100,000
Surplus and Profits 210,000
Deposits Dec. 30, 1916 750,000

N. H. WITHERSPOON, PRESIDENT,
W. R. SPIAR, CASHIER.

3% Interest on Time Deposits.

We solicit your business, promis-
ing prompt and courteous
service.

JAS. M. ELAM,
JEWELER,
WEST LIBERTY, KY

Blank deeds for sale 5 cents.

SHELTER PORT

By IZOLA FORRESTER.

Ben laughed, lounging in the doorway with the Gordon setter nosing at his hand.

"You'd think any one under your wing, wouldn't you, Aunt Polly, if he needed it? Old Brookside Farm is a regular Port of Shelter in time of trouble."

The next day he drove down to meet Aunt Polly's latest wait of chance. Loving and motherly by nature, with no child of her own to pet and tend, she always seemed to be giving out help to some one.

Her sister Esther had written to her about Myrtis Lampton. She had been brought up in one of the church homes at Wakefield, the orphaned daughter of a schoolmate of Esther's.

When she was eighteen, Esther found her a position at the town library and kept an eye on her, until the girl had come down in the winter with typhoid fever. She needs loving nursing up, that's all.

"I agreed heartily when he saw the figure get off the Providence train and come toward him. White-headed she was, with big blue eyes, and she knew by the way she got into the carriage she was still weak and shaky. Through the long summer days she lay out under the maples in the hammock getting stronger slowly. Miss Calder would sit near in one of the rustic rockers, reading or sewing, singing softly to herself, and ready with a smile when Myrtis awakened.

"I'm so useless, Aunt Polly," she said one day. "I'm no more good to you than a weed."

"Some weeds have turned out healing herbs," answered Aunt Polly happily. "I just dread to think of going away," she said to Miss Calder one day in early August. The latter looked at her over the tops of her glasses.

"Well, I shouldn't if I was you, Myrtis," she responded, pleasantly. "Why don't you take the school examination over here at the crossroads and teach there. It's twelve a week, and you could board here if you liked."

"Do you think I'd pass?" she asked eagerly.

"Of course you would, child. I taught there myself years ago when out here to teach. I'll write to the school board tomorrow, and you better let me drive you over there and face it. I'll coach you up on it."

Ben said nothing when he heard of the plan, but he smiled across the table at Myrtis, and she colored delicately.

"When the weather's rough this winter Ben can drive over with you," said Aunt Polly happily, so busy serving dinner she never noticed what was happening right under her nose. "Like enough you won't be a bit lonesome out here. Would you rather go back to Esther and do library work?"

"Oh, I'd much rather be here with you," Myrtis exclaimed. "It's home now."

"Well, just stay, then, child. We love to have you. Don't we, Ben?"

"Certainly do," said Ben. "Seems as if you belonged here now. Aunt Polly took me when I was a little shaver after my folks died and brought me up, and I know how I love the place."

The letter came the following week notifying the new teacher of her appointment, and Aunt Polly was, if anything, more enthusiastic than Myrtis herself. She went about the house singing, and Myrtis stole down to the walk by the brook in the pine glen just to think how wonderful life had turned out for her. It was so good just to be wanted and loved after one had been a wait on the waves of chance and circumstance.

The hemlock branches cracked on the slope above where she sat. Ben called hello to her.

"Have you seen the black calf anywhere?"

"Not down here."

"I've been hunting it for an hour," he declared without a quail. He swung down the slope and landed on the rocks just below her. "Don't you love this place? I used to come here when I was a little fellow and listen to the water as it broke over the rocks. I'm glad you're going to stay."

"It's dear of Aunt Polly to let me. It's all her doing. She just shows you the right way to go somehow and makes it seem easy. I was afraid to face the winter alone."

"You wouldn't have had to," Ben blurted out. "I wasn't going to let you go away." He stopped and looked up at her as she sat on the bank, ferns and pine needles around her. "I'd have told you right straight off. Now, I suppose I ought to wait till spring."

Myrtis was silent. Her chin leaning on her hand, she looked down at the brook, afraid to meet the big boy's eyes.

"It's natural for you to stay here," he went on. "The place will be mine some day, and Aunt Polly loves you. You can teach this winter if you want to, but the minute you get tired, Myrtis, I want you to quit, and I've got mother's wedding ring she gave me when she died, and told me some day it would be for the girl I loved best. Myrtis, can't you say anything at all to me?"

She met his eyes with tear-filled ones, and held out her hands to him, whispering: "I'm so glad, Ben."

It has been estimated by the United States geological survey that North Dakota contains 697,000,000 short tons of lignite in beds more than three feet thick.

Durable.

The admiration which Bob felt for his aunt Margaret included all her attributes. "I don't care much for plain teeth like mine, Aunt Margaret," said Bob, one day, after a long silence, during which he had watched her in laughing conversation with his mother. "I wish I had some copper-toed ones like yours."—YOUTH'S COMPANION.

CHANGE OF POLICY

Owing to the success of our Low-Price-for-Cash Sale, we have decided to put our entire business on a cash basis—

1. Because it will eliminate all bad accounts;
2. It will save complex bookkeeping, thereby cutting expenses.
3. We can, by selling for cash, save the discount the wholesale houses allow for cash payments.
4. If one of the management is called to the army it will leave the business in better shape.
5. It will enable us to make closer prices, thereby giving the advantage of our change of policy to our customers.

Continuing our policy and subject to change without notice, we will make the following prices:

GROCERIES

No. 6 C sugar, per lb. \$0.10
Granulated sugar, per lb. .11
Perfection flour, per bag, 1.80
Magnolia flour, per bag, 1.70
Arbuckle coffee, per lb. .22½

SHOES

Men's black tennis, per pr. \$0.60
Misses and children's tennis shoes, white and black, at cost. All-leather oxfords at specially low prices. Good time now to buy winter shoes. We can save you 25 per cent.

FARMING TOOLS

We carry a full line of farming tools, also the best farm wagon made.



DRY GOODS

All-wool tan serge, per yd \$0.98
Ten-cent lawns .08
Paisley silk, per yd .39
Crepe de Chine, per yd .98
9-4 sheeting, per yd .35
Apron gingham, per yd .10

HATS

All men's silk and straw hats at cost. Women's straw hats and sailors one-half regular price.

BUILDING BRICK

We can supply the trade with any quantity good building brick at \$15.00 per 1,000.

CLOTHING

Fall and Winter stock the best.

Thanking our customers for their past business and soliciting a still larger share under our new policy, we are

Very cordially,

E. HENRY & SON,

INDEX, KY.

HOW SHALL WE PAY FOR THE WAR?

A Constructive Criticism on the House Revenue Bill.

LOANS BETTER THAN TAXES

Five Reasons Why Excessive Taxes at the Outset of War Are Disadvantageous—Great Britain Example Worthy of Emulation—How the Taxes Should Be Apportioned.

By EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN, McVickar Professor of Political Economy, Columbia University.

On May 23, 1917, the House of Representatives passed an act "to provide revenue to defray war expenses and for other purposes." In the original bill as presented by the Committee of Ways and Means, the additional revenue to be derived was estimated at \$1,810,420,000. The amendment to the income tax, which was tacked on to the bill during the discussion in the House, was expected to yield another \$40,000,000 or \$50,000,000.

In discussing the House bill, two problems arise: I. How much should be raised by taxation? II. In what manner should this sum be raised?

I. How Much Should Be Raised by Taxation?

How was the figure of \$1,800,000,000 arrived at? The answer is simple. When the Secretary of the Treasury came to estimate the additional war expenses for the year 1917-18, he calculated that they would amount to some \$6,000,000,000, of which \$3,000,000,000 was to be allotted to the allies, and \$3,000,000,000 was to be utilized for the domestic purposes. Thinking that it would be a fair proposition to divide this latter sum between loans and taxes, he concluded that the amount to be raised by taxes was \$1,800,000,000.

There are two extreme theories, each of which may be dismissed with scant courtesy. The one is that all war expenditures should be defrayed by loans, and the other is that all war expenditures should be defrayed by taxes. Each theory is untenable.

It is indeed true that the burdens of the war should be borne by the present rather than the future generation; but this does not mean that they should be borne by this year's taxation.

Meeting all war expenses by taxation makes the taxpayers in one or two years bear the burden of benefits that ought to be distributed at least over a decade within the same generation.

In the second place, when expenditures approach the gigantic sums of present-day wars, the tax-only policy would require more than the total

surplus of social income. Were this absolutely necessary, the ensuing havoc in the economic life of the community would have to be endured. But where the disasters are so great and at the same time so unnecessary, the tax-only policy may be declared impracticable.

Secretary McAdoo had the right instinct and highly commendable courage in deciding that a substantial portion, at least, of the revenues should be derived from taxation. But when he hit upon the plan of 50-50 per cent., that is, of raising one-half of all domestic war expenditures by taxes, the question arises whether he did not go too far.

The relative proportion of loans to taxes is after all a purely business proposition. Not to rely to a large extent on loans at the outset of a war is a mistake.

Disadvantages of Excessive Taxes.

The disadvantages of excessive taxes at the outset of the war are as follows: 1. Excessive taxes on consumption will cause popular resentment. 2. Excessive taxes on industry will disarrange business, damp enthusiasm and restrict the spirit of enterprise at the very time when the opposite is needed.

3. Excessive taxes on incomes will deplete the surplus available for investments and interfere with the placing of the enormous loans which will be necessary in any event.

4. Excessive taxes on wealth will cause a serious diminution of the incomes which are at present largely drawn upon for the support of educational and philanthropic enterprises. Moreover, these sources of support would be dried up precisely at the time when the need would be greatest.

5. Excessive taxation at the outset of the war will reduce the elasticity available for the increasing demands that are soon to come.

Great Britain's Policy.

Take Great Britain as an example. During the first year of the war she increased taxes only slightly, in order to keep industries going at top notch. During the second year she raised by new taxes only 9 per cent. of her war expenditures. During the third year she levied by additional taxes (over and above the pre-war level) only slightly more than 17 per cent. of her war expenses.

If we should attempt to do as much in the first year of the war as Great Britain did in the third year it would suffice to raise by taxation \$1,250,000,000. If, in order to be absolutely on the safe side, it seemed advisable to increase the sum to \$1,500,000,000, this should, in our opinion, be the maximum.

In considering the apportionment of the extraordinary burden of taxes in war times certain scientific principles are definitely established:

How Taxes Should Be Apportioned.

(1) The burden of taxes must be spread as far as possible over the whole community so as to cause each individual to share in the sacrifices according to his ability to pay and according to his share in the Government.

(2) Taxes on consumption, which are necessarily borne by the community at large, should be imposed as far as possible on articles of quasi-luxury rather than on those of necessity.

(3) Excises should be imposed as far as possible upon commodities in the hands of the final consumer rather than upon the articles which serve primarily as raw material for further production.

(4) Taxes upon business should be imposed as far as possible upon net earnings rather than upon gross receipts or capital invested.

(5) Taxes upon income which will necessarily be severe should be both differentiated and graduated. That is, there should be a distinction between earned and unearned incomes and there should be a higher rate upon the larger incomes. It is essential, however, not to make the income rate so excessive as to lead to evasion, administrative difficulties, or to the more fundamental objections which have been urged above.

(6) The excess profits which are due to the war constitute the most obvious and reasonable source of revenue during war times. But the principle upon which these war-profit taxes are laid must be equitable in theory and easily calculable in practice.

The Proposed Income Tax.

The additional income tax as passed by the House runs up to a rate of 60 per cent. This is a sum unheard of in the history of civilized society. It must be remembered that it was only after the first year of the war that Great Britain increased her income tax to the maximum of 34 per cent., and that even now in the fourth year of the war the income tax does not exceed 42½ per cent.

It could easily be shown that a tax with rates on moderate incomes substantially less than in Great Britain, and on the larger incomes about as high, would yield only slightly less than the \$522,000,000 originally estimated in the House bill.

It is to be hoped that the Senate will reduce the total rate on the highest incomes to 34 per cent., or at most to 40 per cent., and that at the same time it will reduce the rate on the smaller incomes derived from personal or professional earnings.

If the war continues we shall have to depend more and more upon the income tax. By imposing excessive rates now we are not only endangering the future, but are inviting all manner of difficulties which even Great Britain has been able to escape.

Conclusion.

The House bill contains other fundamental defects which may be summed up as follows:

(1) It pursues an erroneous principle in imposing retroactive taxes.

(2) It selects an unjust and unworkable criterion for the excess-profits tax.

(3) It proceeds to an unheard-of height in the income tax.

(4) It imposes unwarranted burdens upon the consumption of the community.

(5) It is calculated to throw business into confusion by levying taxes on gross receipts instead of upon commodities.

(6) It fails to make a proper use of stamp taxes.

(7) It follows an unsound system in its flat rate on imports.

(8) It includes a multiplicity of petty and unproductive taxes, the retention of

OHIO & KENTUCKY RAILWAY

TRAIN SCHEDULE Effective July 10, 1916

SOUTH BOUND			NORTH BOUND		
19 Daily P.M. Lv.	17 Daily A.M. Lv.	STATIONS	16 Daily A.M. Ar.	18 Daily P.M. Ar.	20 Daily P.M. Ar.
7:30	7:40	Licking River	7:30	12:50	
7:42	7:52	Index	7:20	12:39	
1:50	8:00	Malone	7:12	12:32	
2:08	8:17	Caney	6:55	12:15	
2:12	8:22	Cannel City	6:50	12:10	6:15
				11:50	
2:31	8:42	Helechawa		11:34	5:58
2:37	8:48	Lee City		11:28	5:52
3:04	9:16	F. Wilhurst		11:00	5:24
3:35	9:45	O. & K. Junction		11:30	4:55
P.M. Arrive 19	A.M. Arrive 17		A.M. Leave 16	A.M. Leave 18	P.M. Leave 20

Train 17, leaving Index at 7:52 A.M. makes connection at O. & K. Junction with L. & N. train for Lexington and Louisville, Winchester and Cincinnati, leaving O. & K. Junction at 10:05 a.m., and due to arrive at Lexington 2:25 p.m. This train also makes connection at Jackson with L. & N. train for Hazard and McRoberts.

L. & N. train No. 1 leaves Lexington 7:00 a.m., running via Clay City and Torment, makes connection at O. & K. Junction with train No. 18, due to arrive at Cannel City 11:50 a.m., Caney 12:15 and Index 12:39 p.m.

Returning, train 19 leaves Index 1:42 p.m., Caney 2:08 p.m., Cannel City 2:12 p.m., makes connection at O. & K. Junction with L. & N. train No. 6 at 4:45 p.m., running via Malone and Clay City, due to arrive in Lexington at 8:30 p.m. Passengers who desire to reach stations on the old L. & E. line between Malone and Winchester should take this train.

L. & N. train No. 3 leaves Lexington 11:45 a.m., Winchester 12:30, running via Irvine and Beattyville, makes connection at O. & K. Junction with O. & K. train No. 20, due to arrive Cannel City at 6:15 p.m.

This arrangement affords two outboard and two inboard connections for Cannel City from both Lexington and McRoberts, and two outboard and one inboard connection for Index, Caney and other Caney Valley points.

May We Pay Your Taxes?

Under the new tax laws of Kentucky, money on deposit in bank is taxable at ten cents per \$100.00. If not on deposit in bank it is subject to same tax as other personal property.

At a meeting of the directors of the Morgan County National Bank of Cannel City, Ky., July 19, 1917, the following resolution was adopted: "The Morgan County National Bank will pay taxes on deposits of regular customers, and make no charge therefor."

Assessment is made on Sept. 1st. If deposited in bank, your money is not required to be listed with the Assessor.

Capital and Surplus, \$50,000.00

Deposits 211,000.00

Morgan County National Bank

By Custer Jones, Cashier

Institutional Treatment of Tuberculosis

means that the patient is given constant attention; that the regime which is found to be best adapted to the case is rigidly adhered to; that a resident physician is at hand all the time, studying the case and adapting the treatment to it; that the nursing service is of the best. All of these things mean improvement, greater comfort and possible recovery. Hazelwood is operated without profit by the Louisville Anti-Tuberculosis Association. Rates \$12.50 a week. Write for detailed information.

Hazelwood Sanatorium

DR. O. O. MILL R, Physician in Charge. STATION E. LOUISVILLE, KY.

ness of which is out of all proportion to the revenue they produce.

The fundamental lines on which the House bill should be modified are summed up here:

(1) The amount of new taxation should be limited to \$1,250,000,000—or at the outset to \$1,500,000,000. To do more than this would be as unwise as it is unnecessary. To do even this would be to do more than has ever been done by any civilized Government in time of stress.

(2) The excess-profits tax based upon a sound system ought to yield about \$500,000,000.

(3) The income-tax schedule ought to be revised with a lowering of the rates on earned incomes below \$10,000, and with an analogous lowering of the rates on the higher incomes, so as not to exceed 34 per cent. A careful calculation shows that an income tax of this kind would yield some \$150,000,000 additional.

(4) The tax on whisky and tobacco ought to remain approximately as it is, with a yield of about \$230,000,000.

These three taxes, together with the stamp tax at even the low rate of the House bill, and with an improved automobile tax, will yield over \$1,250,000,000, which is the amount of money thought desirable.

The above program would be in harmony with an approved scientific system. It will do away with almost all of the complaints that are being urged against the present. It will refrain from taxing the consumption of the poor.

It will throw a far heavier burden upon the rich, but will not go to the extremes of confiscation. It will obviate interference with business and will keep unimpaired the social productivity of the community.

It will establish a just balance between loans and taxes and will not succumb to the danger of approaching either the tax-only policy or the loan-only policy. Above all, it will keep an undisturbed elastic margin, which must be more and more heavily drawn upon as the war proceeds.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, ss. Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every copy of said paper that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY, sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1888.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Our printing is the kind that gives "class" to its users.

Make your pride in your town the most noticeable thing about you.

BOOKKEEPING Business, Photography TYPEWRITING and TELEGRAPHY WILBUR R. SMITH BUSINESS COLLEGE

its President has years of experience in mercantile and banking business, also in years educating young men and women for success. 200 Foster Ave. WILBUR R. SMITH, Lexington, Ky.

Look Here For It.

Things we all ought to know but which none of us can remember, and often don't know where to look to find it.

(Of special interest to applicants for school certificates who are not subscribers, but who just drop in to get a copy gratis.)

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Town of West Liberty—Officers: Police Judge, Ever Mathis, Town Attorney, J. H. Williams, Clerk Board of Trustees, Marshal, John M. Cottle, Board Trustees, I. C. Ferguson, Chair man, W. M. Kendall, W. R. Foreman, H. C. Swango, W. G. Wells, Police Court, First Wednesday in each month for civil causes.

MORGAN COUNTY County Judge, S. S. Dennis, County Attorney, S. M. R. Hurt, County Court Clerk, Ren F. Nickell, Sheriff, L. A. Lykins, Treasurer, W. M. Gardner, Supt. Schools, Jas. W. Davis, Jailor, H. C. Combs, Assessor, A. O. Peyton, Coroner, Ollie B. Nickell, Surveyor, M. P. Turner, Game and Fish Warden, John M. Perry, County Court, Second Monday in each month.

Quarterly Court, Tuesday after Second Monday in each month. Fiscal Court, On Wednesday after Fourth Monday in April and October.

JUSTICES' COURTS.

First District, Jas. R. Day, West Liberty, Ky., First Monday in each month. Constable, G. M. Bellamy. Second District, J. M. Carpenter, Omer Ky., Tuesday after First Monday in each month. Constable, Martin Mannin. Third District, J. M. Gevedon, Grassy Creek, Ky., Wednesday after First Monday in each month. Constable, S. R. Amyx.

Fourth District, B. F. Blankenship, De-mund, Ky., Thursday after First Monday in each month. Constable, M. C. Harper. Fifth District, Frank Lacy, Insko, Ky., Friday after First Monday in each month. Constable, W. E. Bentley. Sixth District, T. S. McGuire, Caney, Ky., Saturday after First Monday in each month. Constable, W. J. Griffiths. Seventh District, D. M. Cox, Moon, Ky., Wednesday after Second Monday in each month. Constable, M. G. Wolfenberger. Eighth District, Jas. H. Lewis, Blaze Ky., Friday after Second Monday in each month. Constable, Bruce Perry.

COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION Jas. W. Davis, Chairman. Educational Division No. 1, Jas. H. Lewis. Educational Division No. 2, Rollie Cecil. Educational Division No. 3, Ark Smith. Educational Division No. 4, Dennis Mullins. Meets Second Monday in each month.

CIRCUIT COURT. Circuit Judge, D. W. Gardner, Salyersville.

Commonwealth's Attorney, Floyd Arnett, West Liberty.

Circuit Court Clerk, J. D. Lykins, Trustee Jury Fund, Luther Pieratt, Master Commissioner, R. M. Oakley. Morgan Circuit Court begins First Monday in March, Third Monday in June and Fourth Monday in September. 18 judicial days.

KENTUCKY STATE GOVERNMENT. Governor, A. Owens Stanley; Lieutenant Governor, James D. Black; Secretary of State, Jas. P. Lewis; Attorney General, M. M. Logan; Auditor Public Accounts, Kolt. L. Greene; State Treasurer, Sherman Goodpastor; Superintendent of Public Instruction V. O. Gilbert; Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics, Mat S. Cohen; Clerk of the Court of Appeals, Rodman W. Keenon; State Senator Thirty-fourth District, Chas. D. Arnett; Representative Ninety-first District, D. B. Tyra, Stillwater, Ky.

KENTUCKY COURT OF APPEALS.

Chief Justice

Judge Shackelford Miller, Louisville Eastern Division

Judge John D. Carroll, New Castle Judge Gus Thomas, Mayfield

CORRESPONDENCE

CANEY.

Mrs. Newt Reed, who has been in Irvine for the past two months, returned Sunday.

Miss Clara Oney, of West Liberty, spent the past week with her cousin, Miss Edna Reed.

Mrs. Russell Watson has returned from Irvine.

Miss Danical Reed is on the sick list this week.

Miss Maggie Singleton has returned from Jackson where she has been visiting her sister for the past two weeks.

Boone Howard and family, of Licking River, will move back to his home at Caney this week.

Everybody is cordially invited to attend the big camp meeting which begins the 3th inst.

PRIMROSE.

Local and Personal.

B. P. Kash, of Omer, was here on business Monday.

Barnes Castle, of Stacy Fork, was in town Monday.

R. B. Ellington, of Pomp, was here Monday on business.

D. B. Lykins, of Caney, was here Saturday on business.

Osa McGuire, of DeHart, was here on business last week.

J. F. Lykins, of Caney, was in town on business last week.

E. J. Johnston, of near Harbor, was here Friday on business.

Joe Pieratt, of Mize, transacted business in town Monday.

Lee Peyton, of Elder, transacted business in town Monday.

John Roberson, of Omer, was in town on business Tuesday.

Breck McQuinn, of Omer, was in town Saturday on business.

Joe Ried, of Cannel City, was in town on business Saturday.

Rennie Lykins, of Stacy Fork, was visiting in town Saturday.

Forest Franklin, of Florress, was here Tuesday on business.

B. Franklin, of Logville, transacted business in town Tuesday.

Smith Griffiths, of White Oak, was in town on business Monday.

Mrs. R. M. Oakley has been on the sick list but is able to be out again.

Miss Floris McClain, of Alice, was visiting and shopping in town Tuesday.

Dr. M. N. Nickell, of Ezel, was here on professional business Saturday.

Alex Patrick, of Morehead, was visiting in town the first of the week.

Miss Maude Wells is visiting Mrs. Edgar Fisher in Huntington, W. Va.

Prof. A. E. McGuire, of Cannel City, transacted business in town Friday.

John M. and Harlan Kennard, of Logville, were in town on business Monday.

Joe Tom Carter, of DeHart, was in the city on business the first of the week.

Archie Lacy and Stanley Gevedon, of Panama, were here on business Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. James Lykins, and Mrs. Ben Lykins, are visiting in Mogoffin county.

Elias Shockey, of near Maytown, was here several days this week on business.

A. J. Williams made a business trip to Cincinnati and Middletown, O., last week.

Attorneys J. B. Howard and Chas. Prater, of Caney, were here on legal business Saturday.

Lester Dennis, who has been working in Middletown, O., for several months, came home last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse J. Elkins, of Gary, Ind., arrived last week to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Elkins.

S. S. Cassity, civil engineer, of Morehead, was here Saturday. Mr. Cassity has been surveying on Stacy Fork.

A. W. and John C. Vance, of White Oak, were here Saturday attending a special term of the Morgan Quarterly Court.

Wheeler and Curt Ratliff, of Stacy Fork, were in town Monday on business.

J. W. Cox and Ambrose Pel-frey, of Florress, were here on business Tuesday.

M. H. Ferguson, of Cannel City, visited his brother, A. T. Ferguson, last week.

D. R. Keeton attended the Baptist association on Elk Fork Saturday and Sunday.

Misses Opal and Della Lykins, of Toliver, visited friends in town several days recently.

W. M. Gardner was in Lexington and Mt. Sterling on business the first of the week.

Mrs. D. M. Carter and children, of Pikeville, are visiting Dr. B. F. Carter and family.

Mr. and Mrs. John Gurlock, of Getaway, O., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Kendall.

Clarence Adkins, of Elliott county, visited Jas. M. Elam and family the first of the week.

Lieutenant Frank Craff, of Tnaksley, visited his brother, Prof. C. W. Craff, the first of the week.

J. F. Rowland, of Mima, and R. C. Smith, of Relief, each subscribed for the Courier while in town Wednesday.

Ammon Carter and little son, Ollie James, of Grassy Creek, were here Tuesday, with a load of wheat for the mill.

J. W. Caskey and L. A. Music, together with many other West Liberty people, attended the association at Elk Fork Sunday.

Miss Lula Henry, of Grassy Creek, is staying at the home of Dr. H. V. Nickell and undergoing a treatment for nasal catarrh.

Misses Minnie Cassity, of Norton, Va., and Beulah Hammond, of Forest, were the guests of Miss Fern Cottle Saturday and Sunday.

The Ladies' Aid Society will meet with Mrs. H. V. Nickell at 2 o'clock, P. M., Thursday. All members are requested to be present.

Mrs. Genoa Bomar, who has been visiting relatives here for several weeks, left Wednesday for her home in Montgomery, Alabama.

Mrs. H. G. Cottle and little daughters, Orlean and Frances, left Tuesday morning to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hankins, near Scottsville.

In this issue D. R. Keeton announces a change of policy in his mercantile business from the credit system to a strictly cash basis. See his ad elsewhere.

Miss Bulah Rose, of Sandy Hook, is visiting her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Kendall. Mrs. Kendall gave a reception in her honor Wednesday evening.

Jas. H. Hammons and Chas. McGuire, of Jackson, representing the Columbia Life Insurance Co., of Cincinnati, O., are here this week in the interest of their company.

Mrs. W. W. Cartmell and little son, Charles Howland, returned Monday from Bristol, Tenn., where she spent the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Fleenor.

Thomas Cummings, of the world-at-large, who left West Liberty nearly 30 years ago, arrived Wednesday of last week to visit the scenes of his boyhood and early manhood.

County Assessor A. O. Peyton, of Caney, was in town Tuesday. He had just returned from Maysville where he attended a convocation of the assessors of the 9th congressional district.

Mrs. W. H. Manker and daughter, Miss Lula Belle, left Wednesday for Huntington, W. Va., where Mrs. Manker will enter an infirmity to be treated for paralysis and nervous trouble.

Miss Kathleen Phipps gave a musical recital at the West Liberty Theatre last Friday night to a crowded house. The program was pronounced by many to be one of the best held in the town. The pupils acquitted themselves with credit as well to themselves as to their teacher, and all present seemed to enjoy the evening to the fullest.

Misses Carolyn and Elizabeth and Master Henry Clay Turner, who have been visiting Mrs. Martha Womack and other relatives in and near town, returned to their home in Lexington Wednesday.

Rey. and Mrs. J. B. Kendall, Mrs. Lizzie Neal and daughter, Ella Pearl, of Wilmore, Kelse Henry, of Licking River, and Carl Kendall, of West Liberty, spent Friday with Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Caskey, near town.

The Enterprise Association of Regular Baptists, at Elk Fork, elected T. H. Testerman as Moderator and M. F. Holbrook Clerk for this year. The association will be held with Wells Union church, near town, next year.

The following from Campton and Hazel Green composed an automobile party which came over in two 4's and spent Sunday in West Liberty: Will Smith and son, T. C. Hollon, Dr. W. G. Lockhart and James Hanks, of Campton, and Curtis Pieratt and Will Hollon, of Hazel Green.

Mrs. C. A. Franklin and children, Ronnie, Bonnie and Frank, returned Sunday from an extended visit with relatives and friends at Jenkins, Mossy Bottoms and Salyersville. They went up the Kentucky river on the L. & N., across the Cumberland mountains by automobile and down the Big Sandy on the C. & O. Mr. Franklin met them at Salyersville Sunday and brought them home.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Caskey entertained Sunday, the 19th inst., a. their beautiful country home in honor of Mrs. Ida M. Elam and daughters, Alice and Isabel, of Wilmore. The following were present: Mr. and Mrs. John Wells and Mrs. John Walsh, of Malone, Misses Caroline and Elizabeth Turner, of Lexington, Burns McGuire and family, Mrs. R. C. Maxey, Mrs. W. P. Davis, Mrs. G. C. Taulbee and children, Misses Aura Maxey, Clara Wells, Bernice and Maxey Davis, Mosolete and Lula Walsh, Zena Patrick, Lucy Day, Christine Sweetnam, Loladel Cottle and Nancy McClure. All report a fine dinner and an excellent time.

Don't fail to read D. R. Keeton's change of policy ad in this issue. By examining his prices you will note that he can save you money by selling strictly for cash.

Notice—Teachers' Institute.

The Morgan County Teachers' Institute will be held at West Liberty during the week beginning Monday, Oct. 1, 1917. Prof. R. S. Eubank, instructor. Patrons, citizens and especially trustees are invited to attend the sessions.

JAS. W. DAVIS,
Co. Supt.

Notice.

On the first day of September, 1917, I will put my entire mercantile business upon a strictly cash basis, and no more books will be kept nor credit extended. Those who have accounts with me are respectfully requested to call and settle at once.

Cordially yours,
W. H. MANKER.

Mrs. Womack Entertains.

Mrs. Martha D. Womack entertained the following guests at a six o'clock dinner Thursday, August 23: Rev. and Mrs. Jas. B. Kendall, Mrs. Lizzie Neal and daughter, Miss Pearl, of Wilmore, Dr. Jas. P. Neal, of Oklahoma City, Okla., Misses Carolyn and Elizabeth and Master Henry Clay Turner, of Lexington, and Mrs. W. M. Kendall, city.

Watermelon Feast and Six O'Clock Dinner.

Miss Loladel Cottle entertained Mrs. Martha D. Womack and her guests, Misses Elizabeth and Carolyn and Master Henry Clay Turner, of Lexington, Misses Lila M. Perry, Ella Caudell, Ruth and Virginia Womack and Anna Cottle; Masters Robert Elam, Garland and Rodney Cottle, and Mrs. Minnie Cottle at a watermelon feast and six o'clock dinner at the home of her grandmother, Mrs. W. C. Cox, of near town, Saturday August 25.

JURORS MADE OWN CARDS

Men Manufactured a Deck Which to Pass Away the Time.

Playing cards, dice and checkers, all of their own making, was the experience of a federal court jury in Seattle. The case was submitted to the jury at four o'clock in the afternoon by Judge E. E. Cashman. At six o'clock, unable to agree, the members of the jury were taken to dinner, and after their return they deliberated on the case until two o'clock in the morning.

Deadlocked by the action of one member, further consideration was refused and one of the jurors called upon Ballif Tobey for a deck of cards. The request was refused. Ballif Tobey notified the jurors that to comply with it would be to violate the law.

Thereupon it was decided to make their own cards, and ten of the jurors proceeded to build a deck of cards out of the luncheon boxes in which they had brought sandwiches to the jury room, which they obtained following their dinner and in anticipation that they were in for a long session.

While four then proceeded to play pitch, another member put his hand in one of the pockets of the card player, where enough lumps of sugar were found to make a set of dice, he having taken the sugar while at dinner and placed it in his colleague's pocket without any idea that he would find such use for it later.

Two more of the jurors were yet to be supplied, however, and these latter decided on turning a blotter they found in the room into a checker board, which was immediately done, a dance program which hung on the wall being cut up for use as checkers.

The nonasserting member of the jury and one other decided upon a sleep. There was no further deliberation on the case, the jurors continuing to play their games and sleep until the opening of court the next morning, when they reported to Judge Neterer that they were unable to agree, and they were discharged.

SUGGESTS BOWS FOR MEN

Loose Hats With a Chin Ribbon Have Been Recommended by a Chicago Doctor.

For some centuries man has not been addicted to the hat beautiful, leaving that aesthetic creation to woman. He has required his headgear to be utilitarian and comfortable—nothing more. But now its utility and comfort are being assailed by forward-looking iconoclasts. Doctor Reynolds of Chicago avers that the constriction of the masculine lid causes baldness and boldly recommends that hats be abandoned altogether. Doctor Skramka, another health authority, suggests as a compromise a loose-fitting hat, tied under the chin with ribbons.

If men act at all in the premises they will probably adopt Doctor Reynolds' suggestion. Hatless men may be surveyed with some degree of curiosity, but men doled up in a Dolly Varden or Salvation Army hat, with a little bow of ribbons under the chin, is unthinkable. Better the stopepipe of our sainted sires than bands and bows tempting man to look upon himself as a thing of beauty and a joke forever.

Hammurabi's Law.

Hammurabi, who was a king of Chaldea about 2185 B. C., and whose code of laws is the oldest existing legal record of humanity, was not such a duck number after all, even though the supreme court of Missouri has just set aside one of his precepts. According to this precept the son of an adopted son, the latter dying before his adoptive parents, does not become the legal heir to the parents' estate. The supreme bench of the "Show Me" state could not see the matter in this light. Yet the principle that a legacy which the legatee did not live to receive reverts to the estate of the testator is recognized in modern law. Unless the surviving heirs of the legatee are descendants, related in blood to the testator, they cannot inherit. Hammurabi's law may not be good law in Missouri, but it would be recognized as such almost everywhere else.—Philadelphia Record.

Popular Japanese Statesman.

Dr. Juichi Soyeda, who has lately accepted the presidency of the Imperial Railway bureau, is one of the accomplished Japanese best known to foreign visitors to Japan for his unworldly courtesy, his keen intelligence and refined hospitality. Doctor Soyeda was once the vice minister of finance and for a long time has been governor of the industrial bank of Japan. He is also connected with the French Japanese bank. He is well known in America, where he was sent by the Japanese chamber of commerce as representative to visit the Japanese residents of the United States, in connection with the California land dispute some years ago.

In Kings' Houses.

The German emperor's palace at Corfu, recently a subject of newspaper dispatches, is described as a magnificent white marble edifice, one of the most luxurious royal residences ever built. It was formerly the property of the unfortunate Empress Elizabeth of Austria, who lavished vast sums on its embellishment. It contains over a hundred rooms and is surrounded by wonderful gardens.

Potter-Gross.

Mr. Roy Potter, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Potter, of near town, and Miss Bessie Gross, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Gross, of Spaw Creek, were quietly married by Eld. A. O. Allison at his residence on Prestonburg street August 25.

FOR MUTUAL BENEFIT

SPOT CASH BUSINESS BEGINNING SEPTEMBER 1ST

Owing to the high prices of merchandise, and believing that the benefits to my customers and myself will be mutual, I have decided to put my business on a **CASH BASIS**.

Because it requires 50 per cent more capital to carry on the same amount of business than it did a year ago.

Because it save the work and expense of bookkeeping—1-3 of my time.

Because it will eliminate all loss from bad accounts.

Because I can save you money by selling for cash, giving you the advantage of lower prices by this change of policy.

Because the following quoted prices convince you that cash buying is best.

The following prices are subject to change without notice:

No. 6 C Sugar, 10c. Granulated Sugar, 1-1c (2lb pkg 23c).
Pink Salmon, 18c can. Arbuckle Coffee, 23c (2 for 45c).
King Bee Coffee, 20c. Golden blend " 23c " " "

Ashland Cream Flour, \$1.75 per 24 lb bag.

Can save you money on other articles. This means a saving to you of at least 10 per cent. Why not save it?

I wish to say to the people of this community that it is not bad accounts that caused me to change to the cash system, for my bad accounts are few and small, but I believe I can serve you better and save you money by selling for cash.

Thanking my many customers for their past business and soliciting a still larger share in the future, I am
Yours respectfully.

D. R. KEETON.

HIGHEST PRICE FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE

It Helps!

There can be no doubt as to the merit of Cardui, the woman's tonic, in the treatment of many troubles peculiar to women. The thousands of women who have been helped by Cardui in the past 40 years, is conclusive proof that it is a good medicine for women who suffer. It should help you, too.

Take
CARDUI
The Woman's Tonic

Mrs. N. E. Varner, of Hixson, Tenn., writes: "I was passing through the . . . My back and sides were terrible, and my suffering indescribable. I can't tell just how and where I hurt, about all over. I think . . . I began Cardui, and my pains grew less and less, until I was cured. I am remarkably strong for a woman 64 years of age. I do all my household work. Try Cardui, today. E-76"

BLANK PAPER

Conveys no message. Poor Printing is almost as bad.

OUR PRINTING TELLS YOUR STORY AND TELLS IT CLEARLY

Our Job Work is worth inspection.

BOOKKEEPING Business, Phonography, TYPEWRITING and TELEGRAPHY
WILBUR R. SMITH BUSINESS COLLEGE
1st and 2nd floors, Commercial College Bldg., Cincinnati, O.
The President, best years of experience in mercantile and banking business, also 10 years educating 20,000 students in every branch of commerce. Also enter now. Send for catalogues.

Have You Seen the Fifth Wheel?

This Is a Strong New Weber Wagon Feature

YOU can find the new fifth wheel, the biggest wagon improvement, only on International wagons. We can demonstrate how the Weber fifth wheel makes the best wagon still better.

The famous fifth wheel on the Weber, made of strong, malleable iron, with large wearing surface, does these things: It distributes the strain on the front bolster and sandboard; overcomes pitching of bolster, so preventing bending or breaking of the king bolt; does away with pulling up of front bolster and bending of circle iron.

The top plates of the fifth wheel are widest, so the lower plates are protected and no dirt gets in between. The more you study the merits of this feature, the more you will appreciate its importance.

INTERNATIONAL FIFTH WHEEL PATENTED DEC. 22 1914 MAY 18 1915

For Sale by W. H. MANKER, West Liberty, Ky.

Fine Printing. The Courier is prepared to do High Grade Commercial Printing promptly on short notice. Our printing is the kind that makes you proud to use. Prices right. Try us.

Get that job you need now.

Our printing is the kind that gives "class" to its users.

Looking Ahead.
My little niece had been made happy by being asked to be a ring bearer at a friend's wedding. A few evenings later we noticed her looking with a speculative eye at her older sister and the young man who was calling, and then she announced with a pleased expression: "I expect he will maybe ask me to be in his program, too."—Chicago Tribune.

Dante's Claim Rejected.
"What was that tenderfoot tryin' to sell you?" asked Broncho Bob. "Dante's Inferno," replied Three Finger Sam. "I told him I didn't see how Dante had any business stakin' a claim on what CRIBAGE GULCH was liable to produce gratis and abundant any minute."—Washington Star.

Used 40 Years

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic
Sold Everywhere

Blank deeds for sale 5 cents.